



**FISH, WILDLIFE AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT BRANCH
ANIMAL CARE APPLICATION FORM**

PLEASE TYPE

For office use: Date Received: _____ Project Number: _____

1. **Project Title:** _____

2. **Starting Date:** _____ **Completion Date:** _____

3. Principal Investigator:

Name: _____ Mailing Address: _____

Position: _____

Department/Organization: _____

Region/Institution: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Experience related to the described proposal:

4. Additional Investigators:

Name: _____ Mailing Address: _____

Position: _____

Department/Organization: _____

Region/Institution: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Experience related to the described proposal:

Name: _____ Mailing Address: _____

Position: _____

Department/Organization: _____

Region/Institution: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Experience related to the described proposal:

Other personnel working with protocol: (include experience)

5. Project Proposal (be concise and write in lay language. Attach other written proposals applying to this project, if available)

A. Background – Goals and Objectives:

B. Key Expected Results and Management Implications:

6. CCAC Invasiveness Category: (see Appendix A)

A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___

7. Species and Number of Animals Required: (include justification of numbers predicted to be used)

Species: _____

Number expected for 200_ to 200_ : _____

Justification for numbers: _____

8. Details of Capture, Handling and Surgical Procedures and Final Disposition:
(be detailed and SPECIFIC, attach additional pages, if necessary)
Please refer to Appendix B – CCAC guidelines on: the care and use of wildlife (2003) for techniques considered appropriate and other guidelines for handling and care.

Capture Technique: (if technique has been used before on this or other species, please reference to journal or researcher who has previously used the technique). If traps are to be used please specify the type of traps that will be used, how long the traps are to be set for, modifications made for the target species and the interval they will be checked.

Method of Handling:

Other Procedures: (Marking method, Sampling)

Chemical Restraint, Analgesics or other Pharmaceutical Agents used: (doses and volumes planned)

Contingency Plan: (what training, preparations and equipment are available in event of animal injury during capture or handling)

Method of Euthanasia and Disposal Technique: (if necessary)

9. Details of Potentially Controversial Procedures and Justification:
(Include any expected morbidity and methods used to avoid)

10. Budget:

Funding sources applied for: _____

Are these peer reviewed? Yes _____ No _____ Status: Approved _____ Pending _____

11. Region:

Identify the study area(s) in general and specific terms: (e.g. Region #, land status)

12. Permit:

Is a permit required? Yes _____ No _____ Status: Approved _____ Pending _____

Please attach any permit documents to application.

Please send the completed BC Animal Care Form Application Form to the Permit & Authorization Service Bureau (PASB) along with a General Permit Application, detailed project proposal and permit fees (if applicable). For further information on how to apply, please visit the PASB website at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/pasb/> or call PASB at 1-866-433-7272 (to bypass phone tree push 231).

Approval of an Animal Care Application does not constitute approval of any application to handle wildlife. Applicants must also have a valid permit, issued under the Wildlife Act, before engaging in any such activity.

Principal Investigator's Signature

Date of Application

Appendix A:

Canadian Council on Animal Care: Categories of Invasiveness for Wildlife Studies

A. Methods used on most invertebrates or on live isolates

Possible examples: the use of tissue culture and tissues obtained at necropsy; the use of eggs, protozoa or other single-celled organisms; experiments involving containment, incision or other invasive procedures on metazoa.

B. Methods used which cause little or no discomfort or stress

Possible examples: observational studies in which the same individuals are not repeatedly observed so as to habituate or otherwise modify their behavior; census or other surveys which do not involve capture or marking individuals; non-invasive studies on animals that have been habituated to captivity; short periods of food and/or water deprivation equivalent to periods of abstinence in nature.

C. Methods which cause minor stress or pain of short duration

Possible examples: capture, using methods with little or no potential to cause injury and marking of animals for immediate release; long-term observational studies on free-ranging animals where the behaviour of individuals may be altered by repeated contact; brief restraint for blood or tissue sampling; short periods of restraint beyond that for simple observation or examination, but consistent with minimal distress; short periods of food and/or water deprivation which exceed periods of abstinence in nature; exposure to non-lethal levels of drugs or chemicals; low velocity darting and slow-injection darts with immobilization chemicals. Such procedures should not cause significant changes in the animal's appearance, in physiological parameters such as respiratory or cardiac rate, or fecal or urinary output, in social responses or *in ability to survive*.

Note: During or after Category C studies, animals must not show self-mutilation, anorexia, dehydration, hyperactivity, increased recumbency or dormancy, increased vocalization, aggressive-defensive behavior or demonstrate social withdrawal and self-isolation.

D. Methods which cause moderate to severe distress or discomfort

Possible examples: capture, using methods that have the potential to cause injury (e.g. Leg snares, leghold traps, high velocity darting and rapid-injection darts with immobilization chemicals, net gunning,

etc.); maintenance of wild caught animals in captivity; translocation of wildlife to new habitats; major surgical procedures conducted under general anesthesia, with subsequent recovery; prolonged (several hours or more) periods of physical restraint; induction of behavioral stresses such as maternal deprivation, aggression, predator-prey interactions; procedures which cause severe, persistent or irreversible disruption of sensorimotor organization.

Other examples *in captive animals* include induction of anatomical and physiological abnormalities that will result in pain or distress; the exposure of an animal to noxious stimuli from which escape is impossible; the production of radiation sickness; exposure to drugs or chemicals at levels that impair physiological systems. (NB. Experiments described in this paragraph would be Category E if performed on wildlife immediately prior to release.)

Note: Procedures used in Category D studies should not cause prolonged or severe clinical distress as may be exhibited by a wide range of clinical signs, such as marked abnormalities in behavioral patterns or attitudes, the absence of grooming, dehydration, abnormal vocalization, prolonged anorexia, circulatory collapse, extreme lethargy or disinclination to move, and clinical signs of severe or advanced local or systemic infection, etc.

E. Procedures which cause severe pain near, at, or above the pain tolerance threshold of unanesthetized conscious animals

This Category of Invasiveness is not necessarily confined to surgical procedures, but may include exposure to noxious stimuli or agents whose effects are unknown; exposure to drugs or chemicals at levels that (may) markedly impair physiological systems and which cause death, severe pain, or extreme distress; behavioral studies about which the effects of the degree of distress are not known; *environmental deprivation that has the potential to seriously jeopardize an animal's wellbeing*; use of muscle relaxants or paralytic drugs without anesthetics; burn or trauma infliction on unanesthetized animals; a euthanasia method not approved by the CCAC; any procedures (e.g., the injection of noxious agents or the induction of severe stress or shock) that will result in pain which approaches the pain tolerance threshold and cannot be relieved by analgesia (e.g., removal of teeth without analgesia, or when toxicity testing and experimentally-induced infectious disease studies have death as the endpoint), *capture methods with a high potential of causing severe injury that could result in severe chronic pain and/or death.*

Appendix B:

Canadian Council on Animal Care guidelines on: the care and use of wildlife (2003)

http://www.ccac.ca/english/gui_pol/GUFRAME.HTM
<http://www.ccac.ca/english/gdlines/wildlife/Wildlife.pdf>